

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (Previously Amended) An oxide high-temperature superconducting wire comprising:
  - an oxide superconductor;
  - a sheath formed of a material containing silver, and covering said oxide superconductor;
  - a high-resistance element formed of a strontium-vanadium oxide and coating said sheath; and
  - a coating formed of a material containing silver, and coating said high-resistance element.
2. (Previously Amended) The oxide high-temperature superconducting wire of claim 1, comprising a plurality of said sheaths with said high-resistance element interposed therebetween.
3. (Previously Amended) The oxide high-temperature superconducting wire of claim 1, wherein said oxide superconductor is provided in a form of a filament.
4. (Original) The oxide high-temperature superconducting wire of claim 1, wherein said strontium-vanadium oxide includes at least one selected from the group consisting of  $\text{Sr}_6\text{V}_2\text{O}_{11}$  and  $\text{SrV}_2\text{O}_6$ .
5. (Previously Amended) The oxide high-temperature superconducting wire of claim 1, wherein said sheath and said coating are formed of silver or silver alloy.
6. (Previously Amended) The oxide high-temperature superconducting wire of claim 1, wherein said oxide superconductor is a Bi(Pb)-Sr-Ca-Cu-O-based superconductor.
7. (Previously Presented) An oxide high-temperature superconducting wire comprising:
  - an oxide superconductor;

a high-resistance element formed of ceramic and coating said oxide superconductor;  
and

a coating formed of a material containing silver, and coating said high-resistance  
element,

wherein the said ceramic is formed of a strontium-vanadium oxide.

8. (Canceled)

9. (Canceled)

10. (Previously Presented) The oxide high-temperature superconducting wire of  
claim 7, wherein said oxide superconductor is provided in a form of a filament.

11. (Currently Amended) The oxide high-temperature superconducting wire of  
claim 8, wherein said strontium-vanadium oxide includes at least one selected from the  
group consisting of  $\text{Sr}_6\text{V}_2\text{O}_{11}$  and  $\text{SrV}_2\text{O}_6$ .

12. (Canceled).

13. (Previously Presented) The oxide high-temperature superconducting wire of  
claim 7, wherein said oxide superconductor is a Bi(Pb)-Sr-Ca-Cu-O-based superconductor.

14. (Previously Presented) An oxide high-temperature superconducting wire  
comprising:

an oxide superconductor;

a first high-resistance element formed of ceramic and coating said oxide  
superconductor;

a sheath formed of a material containing silver, and covering said first high-resistance  
element;

a second high-resistance element formed of ceramic and coating said sheath (2); and

a coating formed of a material containing silver, and coating said second high-  
resistance element,

wherein the said ceramic is formed of a strontium-vanadium oxide.

15. (Canceled).

16. (Previously Presented) The oxide high-temperature superconducting wire of claim 14, comprising a plurality of said sheaths with said second high-resistance element (32) interposed therebetween.

17. (Previously Presented) The oxide high-temperature superconducting wire of claim 14, wherein said oxide superconductor is provided in a form of a filament.

18. (Currently Amended) The oxide high-temperature superconducting wire of claim ~~15~~ 14, wherein said strontium-vanadium oxide includes at least one selected from the group consisting of  $\text{Sr}_6\text{V}_2\text{O}_{11}$  and  $\text{SrV}_2\text{O}_6$ .

19. (Previously Presented) The oxide high-temperature superconducting wire of claim 14, wherein said sheath and said coating are formed of silver or silver alloy.

20. (Previously Presented) The oxide high-temperature superconducting wire of claim 14, wherein said oxide superconductor is a Bi(Pb)-Sr-Ca-Cu-O-based superconductor.

21. (Previously Presented) A method of producing an oxide high-temperature superconducting wire, comprising the steps of:

packing, in a first pipe formed of a material containing silver, source powder providing an oxide superconductor when said source powder is thermally treated or powder of said oxide superconductor;

arranging in a second pipe formed of a material containing silver said first pipe having said source powder or said powder of said oxide superconductor packed therein;

packing a powdery strontium-vanadium oxide between an outer circumferential surface of said first pipe and an inner circumferential surface of said second pipe; and

subjecting to a plastic working and a thermal treatment said second pipe having said powdery strontium-vanadium oxide packed therein.

22. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, wherein said powdery strontium-vanadium oxide has a grain size of 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

23. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21, wherein the step of subjecting includes twisting said second pipe before compressing and thermally treating said second pipe.

24. (Previously Presented) A method of producing an oxide high-temperature superconducting wire, comprising the steps of:

packing, in a first pipe formed of a material containing silver, source powder providing an oxide superconductor when said source powder is thermally treated or powder of said oxide superconductor;

preparing from a powdery strontium-vanadium oxide a green compact having a hole; inserting into said hole of said green compact said first pipe having said source powder or said powder of said oxide superconductor packed therein;

arranging in a second pipe formed of a material containing silver said green compact having said first pipe inserted therein; and

subjecting to a plastic working and a thermal treatment said second pipe having said green compact packed therein.

25. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 24, wherein said powdery strontium-vanadium oxide has a grain size of 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

26. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 24, wherein the step of subjecting includes twisting said second pipe before compressing and thermally treating said second pipe.

27. (Previously Presented) A method of producing an oxide high-temperature superconducting wire, comprising the steps of:

packing, in a first pipe formed of a material containing silver, source powder providing an oxide superconductor when said source powder is thermally treated or powder of said oxide superconductor;

applying on an outer circumferential surface of said first pipe having said source powder or said powder of said oxide superconductor packed therein a slurry prepared from a powdery strontium-vanadium oxide;

arranging in a second pipe formed of a material containing silver said first pipe having said slurry applied thereon; and

subjecting to a plastic working and a thermal treatment said second pipe having said first pipe arranged therein.

28. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27, wherein said powdery strontium-vanadium oxide has a grain size of 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

29. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the step of subjecting includes twisting said second pipe before compressing and thermally treating said second pipe.

30. (Previously Presented) A method of producing an oxide high-temperature superconducting wire, comprising the steps of:

preparing a green compact in a form of a bar from source powder providing an oxide superconductor when said source powder is thermally treated or from powder of said oxide superconductor;

applying on a surface of said green compact a slurry prepared from a powdery strontium-vanadium oxide;

inserting into a first pipe formed of a material containing silver said green compact having said slurry applied thereon;

arranging in a second pipe formed of a material containing silver said first pipe having said green compact inserted therein; and

subjecting to a plastic working and a thermal treatment said second pipe having said first pipe arranged therein.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 30, wherein said powdery strontium-vanadium oxide has a grain size of 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 30, wherein the step of subjecting includes twisting said second pipe before compressing and thermally treating said second pipe.

33. (Previously Presented) A method of producing an oxide high-temperature superconducting wire, comprising the steps of:

preparing a green compact in a form of a bar from source powder providing an oxide superconductor when said source powder is thermally treated or from powder of said oxide superconductor;

applying on a surface of said green compact a slurry prepared from a powdery strontium-vanadium oxide;

inserting into a first pipe formed of a material containing silver said green compact having said slurry applied thereon;

applying on outer circumferential surface of said first pipe having said green compact inserted therein a slurry prepared from a powdery strontium-vanadium oxide;

arranging in a second pipe formed of a material containing silver said first pipe having said slurry applied thereon; and

subjecting to a plastic working and a thermal treatment said second pipe having said first pipe arranged therein.

34. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 33, wherein said powdery strontium-vanadium oxide has a grain size of 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

35. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 33, wherein the step of subjecting includes twisting said second pipe before compressing and thermally treating said second pipe.

36. (Previously Presented) A method of producing an oxide high-temperature superconducting wire, comprising the steps of:

applying on an inner circumferential surface of a first pipe formed of a material containing silver a slurry prepared from a powdery strontium-vanadium oxide;

packing, in said first pipe having said slurry applied thereon, source powder providing an oxide superconductor when said source powder is thermally treated or powder of said oxide superconductor;

applying on an outer circumferential surface of said first pipe having said source powder or said powder of said oxide superconductor packed therein a slurry prepared from a powdery strontium-vanadium oxide;

arranging in a second pipe formed of a material containing silver said first pipe having said slurry applied thereon; and

subjecting to a plastic working and a thermal treatment said second pipe having said first pipe arranged therein.

37. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 36, wherein said powdery strontium-vanadium oxide has a grain size of 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

38. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 36, wherein the step of subjecting includes twisting said second pipe before compressing and thermally treating said second pipe.

39. (Previously Presented) An oxide high-temperature superconducting wire comprising:

an oxide superconductor;

a high-resistance element formed of strontium-vanadium oxide and covering said oxide superconductor; and

a coating formed of a silver-containing material and covering said high-resistance element.